

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

There are to be 1,000 corks employed at the World's Fair, and New York will unquestionably discover in the fact evidence that the broth will be spoiled.

Under her accustomed diet of dogs' flesh the plucky young woman in Indiana, encouraged by her physicians and friends, has managed thus far to keep up wonderfully.

SOMEONE has invented a gun which will fire under water. This appears to be a rascally attempt to pursue the United States navy to its chosen resting place in the bottom of the ocean.

A CHICAGO judge has flatly refused to hold court in the room provided for him on the ground that it is dangerous to his health and the health of those who have business in the court.

The chrysanthemum may be a fashionable flower, but a posy that looks like a bunch of French sliced potatoes dipped into stewed tomatoes can never appeal to the hearts of the people.

You will be disappointed if you build your hopes of happiness on living in some other town or country. Wherever you go, you will still be yourself, and will carry your aches and pains with you.

A BABY that is born on Sunday is popularly supposed to be a favorite of fortune. The chances are that the legend will be borne out in the case of the Astor baby, especially as his inheritance will amount to about \$150,000,000.

If the next orator who has to respond to the toast "The Press" at a banquet would just consider that it was the vice-press he was to honor he would avoid the utterance of many a stale platitude and touch his hearers at a tender point.

THE New York World printed the portraits of ten Gotham capitalists whose wealth aggregates nearly \$800,000,000. The most striking feature about them is that they look like almost any other ten men that could be picked up at random anywhere.

SIR MORRELL 'MACKENZIE' has aroused much discussion of the question, "Should clergymen smoke?" Since everybody knows that they will, it would be at once a pity and a grave error of policy for the church authorities to prove that they should not.

The long catalogue of vices contained in the pastoral that the Methodist Ecumenical Conference has sent out to the churches might seem to indicate a remarkably comprehensive knowledge on the part of the authors of the letter of the sharp practices and evils of this wicked world.

The number of through lines of railroads, the demand for the canal around Nicaragua, and the increased emigration to the far West, all point to a great boom in the commerce of the Pacific in the near future. "Westward the star of empire takes its way" is something more than poetic fancy.

THERE is a certain pathos as well as a degree of suggestiveness in the story that a little Indian boy recently staggered the Superintendent of the Pine Ridge Agency by asking timidly if there was any immediate danger of an uprising of the white people. There are always two sides to the shield.

It does look a good deal as if the Chicago police were frightened at their own shadows when they made their recent raid on the alleged "anarchists." And yet it cannot be forgotten that on one occasion—and that not so long ago—they were as much too dilatory as they have now shown themselves too previous.

THERE is a revival of the rumor that Lillian Russell, the queen of comic opera, is again about to wed. As Miss Russell has already ventured twice on the sea of matrimony, it is apparent that she is not quite ready to pronounce marriage a positive failure. She may be a believer in the base-ball proverb, "three times and out."

A BOSTON lawyer relates that not long ago a jury went out early in the day on a simple case, and when it had got near time for the court to rise, his honor sent for them. He asked the foreman if he required any further instruction. The foreman replied: "Your honor, here are eleven pig-headed men who won't agree to anything."

Press dispatches recently appeared in the newspapers from Copperopolis, Col., and Paragould, Ark. Whoever named these two towns were possessed of talents in nomenclature which were certainly unique, possibly useful. Certainly no letter addressed to any one in either of them is likely to go astray, for there are no other such names on earth.

ALMOST a daily news item is an account of a man who goes away to make a fortune for his family, stays fifteen or twenty years without communicating with them, and then is horrified, when he comes back, to find that his wife was married during his absence. He evidently thinks she should have earned the living, reared the family, and then should have

supper ready and be waiting at the front gate when he returns.

Two German bankers retreating to their counting-room and committing suicide because they found themselves and the bank hopelessly involved, furnishes a striking contrast to the two Boston bankers, who have wrecked themselves and hundreds of others, bawling for bail preparatory to defending against a prosecution for their crime. Suicide, of course, must not be commended; but one can hardly help feeling sympathy for the men who saw no other way out.

A LARGE company of railroad officials in New Jersey held a meeting to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the running of the first train of cars by a locomotive in the State. Two generations have elapsed since railroad was such a curiosity that the whole New Jersey Legislature turned out to see the little "John Bull," the puffing engine which George Stephenson had sent over to the Camden & Amboy Road. In these two generations what colossal progress has been made! It is only by looking backward that we can appreciate it. We send locomotives to John Bull now, and if the tokens do not fail we will soon send him some which will make his hair rise with awe and wonder.

SAILORS are laughing at the impulsive, unconventional young Emperor of Germany because he proposes to abolish the terms "starboard" and "port" in the German navy, substituting therefor the lubberly words "right" and "left." "Why not talk so any landlubber will know what you mean?" he is reported to have inquired with some asperity of the horrified naval commander. The Emperor is yet young. A wise choice of parents brought him a throne, but years alone will bring him that horse-sense bred of observation. In time he will learn that every profession has its cantingo, employed, not to make the utterances of those who use it more intelligible to each other, but to make them wholly unintelligible to outsiders. By this means the dignity of the profession is conserved and the unlearned are discouraged from prying so closely into its mysteries as to discover its general superficiality.

They are discussing in the English papers in a way which must make the sluggish blood of the traditional British matron curdle in her veins whether the keeping of the seventh commandment is a mere climatic vagary. It seems that the tales of Rudyard Kipling have brought home to the English mind the idea that the observance of the aforesaid law is so exceptional in India that it is really not to be expected, and there is no end of persons ready to write letters to the press telling all they know or all they do not know of the matter, with affirmations and denials and nausea. The phrase of Byron is quoted in which he affirms the immorality of folk "where the climate's sultry," and there is a certain air of impropriety about the whole matter which seems to lend it a most attractive piquancy. The fact is that the Englishman out of sight of his insular world is always likely to be immoral and not a little likely to be a beast, and in India it is to be expected that this phase of British character shall come well to the fore, as it does in fact. The question is, What is there to be done about it?

Wanderers on the Sea. The discoveries of modern science have revealed monsters of the deep as terrific as any that ancient fancy created; and have shown that oceans are not mere wastes of waters, but the homes of an astounding variety of living things. More than this, it has been discovered that the seas themselves have each a sort of law of existence which they obey. The Hydrographic Bureau at Washington for two years has been trying to learn something of the characteristics of the Atlantic Ocean as a great moving body of water by means of bottles, containing papers, which have been dropped overboard from vessels in many places, to drift at the mercy of the winds and waves.

Many of these bottles have been found and picked up again either in the open sea or on shores where they had stranded.

Knowing from its records where the bottles had been thrown overboard, the Bureau had been able to trace, in a general way, the path they must have followed in order to reach the places where they were found. In a report published on the first of July this year, and accompanied by a map of the Atlantic, the adventures of a hundred and thirteen bottles are recorded.

Being partially filled with air and then securely corked, the bottles float on the surface of the water, and go wherever the wind and the currents of the sea carry them. Each bottle contains a record of the place and the date of its starting. Some of these found have floated for many months on the bosom of the Atlantic, and traveled thousands of miles.

It has been found that bottles dropped overboard between the shores of the United States and England or France generally travel toward the northeast, following the course of that great river in the ocean called the Gulf Stream. Bottles started off the coasts of Spain or Africa travel westward until they arrive among the West India Islands. Along the European side of the ocean the bottles take a southerly course, and along the American side a northerly course.

WORN IN WINTER.

FASHIONS THAT ARE SUITABLE TO THE SEASON.

It is More Difficult to Make a Stylish Appearance in Winter Costumes than in Spring, Summer or Autumn Gowns.—A Muffled-up Look Is Death to Grace and Style.

Cool-Weather Costumes.

THE fashionable woman finds it more difficult to make a graceful and stylish appearance in her winter costumes than she does in her spring, summer, or autumn gowns, says the fashion writer, and the reason is obvious. The moment that eager and nipping air, of which Shakespeare speaks, calls for heavy wraps, fur-lined cloaks or fur-trimmed jackets, there is at once a noticeable tendency to sacrifice grace and style in order to secure comfort—a word, by the way, that hasn't its usual synonym in any other language, and I must say that it is an extremely difficult thing to feel entirely comfortable on a real old-fashioned winter's day without assuming a muffled-up look. Now, a muffled-up look means death to all grace and style. If you want to know how you look when you look muffled up, I might say observe the aristocratic pug dog with his blanket on, and his woe-borne countenance. I am well aware that many young girls, inclined to be omnibust, trifle with their health during the winter season in order to keep style and comfort so far as possible, hand in hand. These foolish virgins forget that nature has set a most sensitive thermometer in the center of their faces, to wit: their noses, and I would respectfully suggest to them that, no matter how lovely their winter costumes may be, a red nose with inflamed lips and a generally pinched look is quite enough to ruin the most beautiful face in the world of its charms. Of two evils choose the less, and so it seems to me that it is better to make almost any sacrifice, including grace and style, and keep the blood on each side of one's nose rather than in it. But I think that by a little intelligent thought on this matter you may be easily able to hit upon some style of street gown that will keep you perfectly comfortable and

hand you may attain more stylish effects by using this most beautiful material. Velvet has a dignity about it that fits it pre-eminently for the dowager's wear, hence young people should not be too prone to muffle up too much in this material of pomp and state. In my third illustration you will find pictured a very becoming cloth mantle in beige cloth. The pelerine is in tobacco brown plush. At the back there is a smoked effect. The pelerine is gathered at the shoulders and lined with silk of the same color. This mantle may be trimmed with black fur or with any long-haired fur.

The long jacket lends itself most admirably for winter purposes, uniting warmth and style. You see, this jacket is in a thousand different ways, but I think you'll search far and near before you find upon a more thoroughly becoming and refined garment than the one I picture for you in my fourth illustration. It is made in a marvellous design and has double breasted front, under ones being richly braided and closing in the middle with hooks. The outside fronts are, as you see, longer, and are finished with revers and a rolling collar in seal skin or plush. The fronts are fitted with fastenings, so that the jacket may be worn completely closed in cold weather, and if you belong to that class tritely denominated frozen turkeys you have only to line the whole garment with fur or silk wadding.

In my last illustration you will find represented a pretty and withal serviceable winter garb for a young miss. It is made up in wood-brown, Vienna-trimmed and finished. The jacket is lined with plush, and it made up in a thousand different ways, but I think you'll search far and near before you find upon a more thoroughly becoming and refined garment than the one I picture for you in my fourth illustration. It is made in a marvellous design and has double breasted front, under ones being richly braided and closing in the middle with hooks. The outside fronts are, as you see, longer, and are finished with revers and a rolling collar in seal skin or plush. The fronts are fitted with fastenings, so that the jacket may be worn completely closed in cold weather, and if you belong to that class tritely denominated frozen turkeys you have only to line the whole garment with fur or silk wadding.

at the same time gave you from that dreaded muffled-up appearance. My attention was attracted the other day by a winter garment which appeared to me to be very nearly, if not quite, the ideal of the kind. It was a long velvet cascade, made from a single piece of the material, while its collar and sleeves were fashioned entirely of feathers. I say entirely, but in reality the feather tips were sewn upon a very strong but soft and pliable material. Possibly this cascade might be rather too startling a novelty for you, so in my initial illustration I set before you something very much of the same shape and style, only it is made up in a less original manner. This stylish garment may be made in velvet of any kind or color to suit your particular figure and coloring. The cascade closes in the middle with hooks and eyes, and to a rare sewing base, but soft and pliable material. The cascade is made up in a less original manner. 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Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

There are between 35,000,000 and 37,000,000 babies born into the world every year, or say one every time the clock ticks.

Seven prisoners have escaped under the administration of Warden Davis in the last eleven months, and ten got out in the five years that Warden Hatch was in control.

The state insane asylums are crowded to such an extent that no more inmates can be received except upon vacancies by discharge or death. Insane persons must be kept in county jails until there is room for them at the asylums.

During the past five months the revenue of the national government has fallen off about \$40,000,000. Revenue reduction has followed the new tariff law, and this is made good the promise of the Republicans that this would be its effect.—Blade.

During the six months previous to Oct. 1 last, 1,908,094 barrels of salt were shipped from the Saginaw valley, as against 1,363,048 barrels last year. The October shipments exceeded those of the same month in 1890 by 80,000 barrels.

The figure 9 in our dates will make a long stay. No man or woman now living will ever date a document without using a figure 9. It stands in the third place in 1890, where it will remain 10 years and then move up to second place in 1900.

A Shipment of 20 tons of pure black tin, from the mines in the state of Durango, Mexico, owned by the Pittsburg and Mexican mining company, is on the road to Pittsburg, to be used there in the manufacture of bright tin plate. But the free-trade tin-plate liars won't mention it.—Blade.

The McKinley law uses both free trade and protection with sound discretion. It gives us a larger free list than that proposed by the Mills bill, and doesn't run amuck and slash indiscriminately at American industries as did the democratic party when it tried to enact the horizontal Morrison bill.—Spokane Review.

Michigan wheat in the ground is not up to the standard of former years. Compared with vitality and growth of average years the condition in the southern counties was 91 per cent, in the central 97 per cent, in the northern 101 per cent, and in the state 98 per cent. Michigan farmers marketed 1,638,963 bushels of wheat in November.

The democratic house has decided to devote the first few weeks of the present session to investigating republican management and exposing republican fraud. This is a grand scheme and it should be worked for all its worth. We can think of no enterprise the majority party can engage in which promises to be productive of less harm.—Bay City Tribune.

It is announced from Washington that the commercial convention between Germany and the United States under the reciprocity clause of the McKinley act has been practically concluded and that the president will soon announce the fact. The convention contemplates the free importation of German sugar into the United States and the reduction of the duty on American cereals imported into Germany from five marks to 34 marks.

The United States made more pig iron in the single month of October, 1891, under the McKinley tariff, than they in the whole of 1890, that dominating year of the "growing prosperity" of the "golden era" of low revenue tariff.

The United States shipped more breadstuffs, principally wheat, to foreign countries in the single months of September, 1891, under the McKinley tariff, than they sent during the whole of the fiscal year 1890, the last of the prosperous period of our last free-trade tariff.—American Economist.

Prophecying for the ensuing winter, Prophet Foster says: "It will be the coldest and most stormy—especially deep and drifting snows—that has been experienced for many years. Very cold weather earlier than usual will prevail in the States and territories of the Northwest and the Missouri river valleys. With the very deep snow that will fall and the numerous fierce storms that occur, travel and transportation will be greatly impeded. About the middle of December the weather will become warmer and average so until about the first of January, 1892, when the cold wave will come on again in January, and February will average colder than has been experienced in many years past."

"What Shall We Do With Our Boys?"

"Whose Boys?" "Your boys; your neighbor's boys; everybody's boys." Boys will be boys, but not everyone knows how to manage them; but if you wish some practical, commonsense suggestions, read the article on the subject published in the January number of DEMOCRAT'S FAMILY MAGAZINE that ideal publication which bears out to the full the promise of its name. The January number contains a genuine holiday feast. The subject of the beautiful water-color "A Slippery Spot" appeals to every parent who has little ones, and the subtle sentiment of the exquisite full-page engraving, "Eloquent Silence" (after a painting by Alma-Tadema), will be appreciated by young men and maidens. The artistic attractions include, besides, over 200 other pictures, illustrating "Burma and the Burmese," by a resident of Burma; "Evolution Modern Costume," interesting alike to men and women; Intelligence Offices in Paris, which will strike a responsive chord in every housekeeper's heart; "Home Art and Home Comfort," which, besides some novel ideas for fancy work, includes a paper on "Amusements for a Sick Child"; "Correct Styles in Table Silver," an appropriate sequel to "A Course Dinner," given in the previous number; and several especially fine stories. The departments, "Our Girls," "Sanitarian," "Artistic Notes," "World's Progress," "Chat," "What Women are Doing," "Household," "Correspondence Club," and "Mirror of Fashions," each have special attractions this month; and this splendid menu, with variations is furnished twelve times a year, for the subscription price of \$2. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St. New York City.

THE CHRISTMAS CENTURY is something more than the usual number of this magazine under a holiday name. It is pervaded with the spirit of Christmas, and both directly and indirectly touches upon the Christian celebration. This characteristic is first evident in the cover, a new and special design, drawn by George Wharton Edwards, and printed in gold and brown on white. The frontispiece is a reproduction of the painting of "The Holy Family" by Du Mout, a young American artist, who presents in this picture an original conception of the subject. The number also contains engravings of modern pictures relating to Christmas as follows: "The Arrival of the Shepherds," by H. Lerol (with a poem by Edith M. Thomas); "The Appearance of an Angel to the Shepherds," by P. Lagarde; "The Annunciation to the Shepherds," by J. Bastien Lepage; "Holy Night," by Fritz Von Uhde, and a Madonna by Degnan-Bouvet, accompanied by a poem by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, entitled "An Offertory." Quite appropriate to the season also is Mr. Stillman's article on "Raphael," accompanied by Mr. Cole's engraving of "The Madonna of the Goldfinch," made especially for this number, and three other examples of Raphael's work—the Zeuxis and Parnassus groups from the Vatican, and the portrait of Modallena Doni.

The official correspondence concerning reciprocity arrangements with Germany has just been made public. That country makes large concessions for the free entry of its sugar into our ports. The concessions are made mainly on agricultural products and Germany's industry to reap harvest has doubtless influenced her toward so much liberality. The compulsory inspection of pork products has also removed the one great objection which Germany has so long made to its importation. The table of reductions shows a large decrease in tariffs on wheat, rye, oats, corn, butter, beef, wheat flour, corn meal, barley, malt and malted barley, lumber and timber. The interest of American farmers in these reductions is apparent at a glance. All this extension of the market for their products has been made without the sacrifice of any American interest. This is the beauty of reciprocity. The treaty has not been formally ratified, but it is satisfactory to both governments and will soon be in force.—Detroit Journal.

The millers of the northwest have contributed \$100,000 worth of flour and wheat to the starving people of Russia. Much as the people of this country may find to criticize in the Russian despotism, the criticisms are such as one makes of a friend—not in anger, not in spite, but in sorrow. The people of this country owe much to the Russian government. It was the angry growl of the Russian bear that kept the English lion at bay when he was preparing for a spring during the darker days of the rebellion. The American people will not soon forget Russia and will extend a helping hand to her people in their present distress.—Det. Journal.

Here is an unexplainable freak of low-test oil: One of the girls in the household of Township Treasurer Johnson, of Rives, Jackson county, brought a lamp into the sitting room and proceeded to light it. Before she lit the match the lamp exploded with a loud report, scattering broken glass and oil all about the room.—Detroit Journal.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4, '91.

The President's annual message to Congress is beyond question one of the ablest and best written messages ever submitted to Congress; it contains not a single sentence of partisan politics, and yet its statement of facts, showing the condition of every department of the Government and of the country at large, presents the strongest of arguments for retaining the republican party in power, for the simple reason that the country owes its present general and unprecedented prosperity to the wise legislation of the last republican Congress and the farseeing statesmanship displayed in carrying out the legislation. The portion of the message relating to foreign affairs is calm and dignified, and yet bristling with true Americanism, the kind that every patriotic American, whatever his politics, must endorse. It recommends the adoption of a Constitutional amendment providing for a uniform method of electing Congressmen and Presidential electors that would put an end to such disgraceful gerrymandering schemes as that which has been adopted by the democratic legislature of Michigan, and it proposes a non-partisan Commission appointed by the Supreme Court to consider the evils connected with our present election system, which shall "proceed with candor, calmness and patience upon the lines of justice and humanity, not of prejudice and cruelty."

The democratic House is evidently in no hurry to get down to work, as it adjourned from Wednesday to Saturday with the understanding that it would on that day adjourn until next Wednesday, and by that time the members will begin to think about the Christmas recess.

The idol has been shattered: Cleveland no longer occupies the pedestal of the Joss of the democratic party. The deposition of Cleveland was preceded by one of the bitterest and most vicious fights that ever took place in the House of Representatives, not excepting the great fights in which the opponents were of different parties, and was participated in, either personally or by confidential proxy, by Cleveland, who was represented by a host of followers including two of his old Cabinet—Vilas and Dickinson; by Hill, who was specially represented by Tammany crowd which shouted early and late for Crisp, and by Gorman, who personally pulled the Crisp wires from the first. Now the attempt is made by certain of the democrats to deny that the Speaker-ship contest had any Presidential aspects, but while the dead look was on the prominent democrats who thronged the corridors of the Capitol gave the whole thing away by their frantic appeals for votes; the issue was squarely made that the election of Mills would mean the nomination of Cleveland and of Crisp an anti-Cleveland man, and upon that issue, and no other, did the democratic Representatives divide. It is significant that it required a combination of the field-to-beat Cleveland, and it means that there is a probability of another contest, in which the anti-Clevelanders will fight for the place from which Cleveland has been driven, the opposing forces being led by Gorman and Hill respectively, the men who are past-masters in political chicanery.

From muttering already heard, the election of Crisp to be Speaker of the House will be a costly one to the democratic party. This will first begin to show when the announcements of the committee chairmanships, which with the exceptions of the Committee on Rules and that on Mileage, will probably not be made until after the recess. Neither Mr. Crisp nor any other man could satisfy the diverse elements, which by combining made him Speaker. Just think of a man trying to please Charles A. Dana, Tammany Hall, Governor-Senator Hill, Senator Gorman, Jay Gould and the moss-back democracy of the South at one and the same time, and you have a faint idea of the task undertaken by Crisp. Long-headed republicans regard the election of Crisp as a very fortunate thing for the republican party, for while Mr. Crisp is personally a clever and popular man, he represents all the elements that elected him, and the demands of these elements which he will be compelled to a certainty extent to accede to will each add to republican chances of victory next year.

Tammany Hall has already made a formal demand for the lion's share of the 157 places under House Doorkeeper Turner, the ex-Representative and ex-ice-man, and there is little doubt about its getting them. It is the first time that this notorious organization has attempted to take part in national politics in Washington, and its interference is bitterly resented by those democrats who are not in partnership with it, or under its baneful domination, but they are powerless.

The impression seems to be general here that Mr. Blaine will shortly make public a letter saying that he will under no circumstances be a Presidential candidate next year.

The State Grange, when in session at Lansing, declared against free silver and reaffirms its desires for the adoption of the sub-treasury scheme.

HALLO!
HALLO!

"A," Do you know??
"B," What?

"A," That D. B. CONNER has returned from below, where he bought a new and full stock of
CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!

But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on
his

HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER,

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IF YOU WANT
A LUMBER WAGON

ROAD WAGON, OR

CARRIAGE?

REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?

PLOW, OR HARROW OR CULTIVATOR?

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Every Week in the Year for Only \$1.

This is the Farmers' Market and Business Paper. It gives the latest and most extended reports of the Live Stock, Grain, Provision and other markets, of any paper published in the interest of the farmer. We will send it from now until January 1st, 1892, for \$1.

AGENTS WANTED. Address GIBBONS BROTHERS, 40 and 42 Larned Street West, Detroit, Mich.

A PATRIOTIC WORK.

Every person who is opposed to Free Trade Slavery and favors American Industrial Independence should read the documents published by the American Protective Trade League. As a patriotic citizen it is your duty to place these documents in the hands of your friends. They are interesting and instructive, and embrace discussions of all phases of the tariff question. The League publishes over 50 different documents, comprising nearly 500 pages of plainly printed, carefully edited and reliable information. Among the authors of these documents are: Hon. James G. Blaine, Wm. McKinley, Jr., Governor of Ohio; Senator S. M. Culham, of Illinois; Senator Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon; Senator A. A. Reids, of Nebraska; Senator J. W. Aldrich, of New Jersey; Hon. Robert F. Porter, of Virginia; Prof. J. R. Hooge, of the Agricultural Department at Washington; Commodore W. H. P. Rogers, Hon. E. A. Hartwell, of New York; Hon. Geo. D. Pranger, of Iowa; Hon. B. P. Jones, of Kentucky; Hon. J. H. Miller, of New York; Hon. Geo. D. Pranger, of Iowa; Hon. C. J. Edwards, of Texas; Judge Wm. Lawrence, of Ohio; Hon. J. G. Hartwell, of New York; Hon. Geo. S. Hartwell, of Ohio; Hon. E. H. Armstrong, of New York; Hon. Joseph H. R. Taylor, of Tennessee.

This complete set of documents will be sent to any address, post paid, for Fifty (50) Cents. Address, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Sec'y, No. 23 West Twenty-Third Street, New York.

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CLOAKS AND JACKETS

Carpet and Oil Cloth,

BOOTS & SHOES,

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And for fact a larger and better stock, as ever has been seen north of Bay City.

You can't do better than to call on us, as we can and will sell you goods cheaper, than any other house in the county. Don't buy until you look us over.

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REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street.
The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.
Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.
Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.
Several choice lots on Brink's addition.

GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogemaw Street. Cheap.

A number of good farms.
Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.
Fine Brick Store in Hudson.

Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.

Jan 29, 92

O. PALMER.

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WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Special attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

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HAS returned to Grayling to stay, and opened a

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next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

Horse-shoeing and Repairing promptly attended to.

Prices reasonable.

A. CROSS.

May 21st '91, 11

GOLD

Fields are scarce, but those who write to MUNN & CO., 33 Broadway, New York, for full information about work which they can do, and treat themselves to a paper from \$5 to \$25 per day. Some have earned over \$50 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of making large fortunes. All is new.

Wayne County Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.

\$500,000 to Invest in Bonds

Issued by cities, counties, towns and school districts of Michigan. Officers of these municipalities about to issue Bonds will find it to their advantage to apply to this bank. Blank Bonds and blanks for proceedings supplied without charge. All communications and enquiries will have prompt attention.

March, 1890. S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer.

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LORD & THOMAS.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the office of the Philadelphia Advertiser, 121 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

SHIPPING A BIG SHOW.

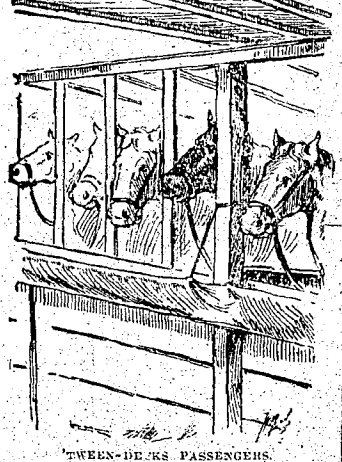
CERTAINLY OLD NOAH'S JOB WAS NO PICNIC.

Difficulties of Embarking Animals Today that Did Not Exist Before the Deluge—Scenes Among the Animals on the Steamship Monowal.

A Late-day Noah's Ark.

An old circus man says that Noah's job was certainly no picnic, and that if the eminent patriarch had spent one year in the circus business he would never have taken the contract of running the ark at all, but would have just laid down his barn and waited for the deluge to come and drown him.

A big menagerie and circus with all the attending paraphernalia recently shipped from San Francisco to Australia. They sailed on a trip more fraught with peril than that of the ark.



QUEEN AND DUTCH MEN TO INCARCERATE THEIR COMPARE.

It is not nice to be an exhibit in an American circus en route for Australia. When Noah was running the animal business the animals were dealt and treated as such, and no special arrangements had to be entered into for their shipment. Nowadays, however, the average star beast is out for human lives and he cannot be driven abroad ship with impunity. There are a lot of elaborate precautions had to be taken in loading.

To begin with, each den was hauled up the dock pretty much the same as the dens are hauled along the main streets on the day that a circus comes to town. But the cages lacked vivacity, so to speak; they lacked the golden glamour of a well-trimmed entry, and the gold and tin that were missing.

No gilded queue of the hippopotamus, nor did some despangled son of the torrid Indies surmount the elephant's neck. The gilded queen was absent, the bespangled son of Hindostan were absent, and a jumper at \$1.50 per suit. He did not look half so pretty as he did in tinsel, and therefore not half so useful. He got there just the same—yanked the pachyderms in the neck with the

business that looks like a toothpick, hit him on the trunk, swore like a drunken trooper and, generally speaking, discharged his law duties and obligations like a gentleman and a scholar.

When lions and tigers and similar brutes are loaded up in cage wagons, they are as easy to handle as lumber. The wagon is rolled up to the edge of the wharf, the circus hands and longshoremen sling ropes under its body and

pull it on to the dock that swings from the big derrick attached to the mainmast. Then the crowd of men, a whistle, and the man at the derrick's engine opens the throttle valve, and that cage wagon goes floating up in the air with all the swiftness of a car-race-track racer. When it gets about six inches above the wharf it is arrested for a moment. The circus hands remove the wheels from the wagon, and pile them in a heap on one side. Then the

elephant, who has been sitting in the cage, is hoisted up by a crane and lowered into the hold. There they were played in little state, the same ordinary subject as the

It was in shipping the elephants, though, that the fun for the populace and the trouble for the circus men arose. The elephant stands prominently the most sagacious among the entire brute creation; he may also, when he gets his "mad" up, be classified among the most contrary. Your average Asiatic elephant, however, the fellow with the curly ears, seldom or never gets mad.

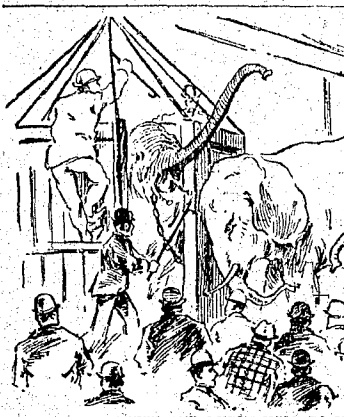
On Tuesday the work began. Early in the morning they piled the dock with seemingly useless piles of lumber, and still more useless wagon-trees, and wheels. Later on in the day they began to cart in grain and hay by the carload, and still later great big wagons came with bulging sides of beef—great dripping carcasses to stow in the big refrigerators—meat-flesh for the carnivora to feed upon during their imprisonment aboard ship while traversing the broad Pacific Ocean.

Many of the animals will die before they reach Australia. The wild beasts of the Indian and African jungles can but little bear captivity, and the close confinement of a traveling cage around an ocean liner will knock the spirit and the life out of many of them. Nevertheless, the experiment of transportation was tried years ago, and proved a big success, and what matters a jaguar or a tiger or a lion more or less. If the main percentage of the show once safely reaches Australia.

They have queer ways, those incarcinated denizens of foreign wildernesses. They live a while and struggle, then they get paralyzed and die.

First they fight and starve, then they sulk and feed, then they growl and growl sick, then they get paralyzed. They run up and down and up and down and twist in their circumscribed cages. One day

the keeper notices that one of them is lazy. No stir him up, the animal is lame. Next day he is more lame, and, oh! so lazy. Next day he is lazier still.



QUEEN AND DUTCH MEN TO INCARCERATE THEIR COMPARE.

and won't even jump to his food. In a couple of days the truth comes out. He crawls to the door on his forelegs, the hindquarters dragging an inert weight behind. The forest ranger has succumbed to the paralysis of captivity. He is marked to die. If he costs a lot they try to nurse him back to health. If he did not—why, plish! Heave him overboard at once and have more room for the living.

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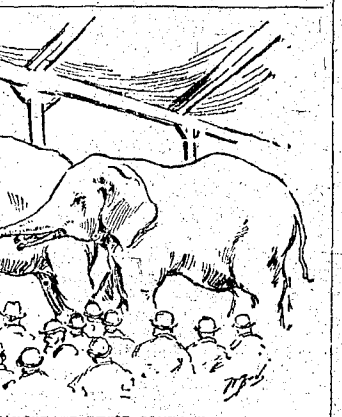
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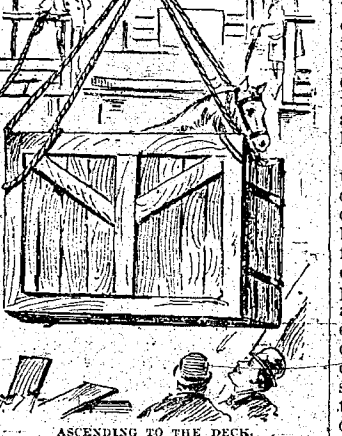
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Max had watched his old pal Dick, the hippopotamus being shipped, and he pitied Dick, and trumpeted out his sympathy, when Dick got that tired feeling



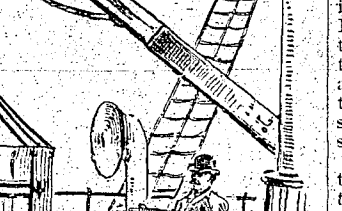
QUEEN AND DUTCH MEN TO INCARCERATE THEIR COMPARE.

and yawned like a rusty thunderbolt. When they tried to persuade Max to go and join the amphibious beast, but Max knew better.



ASCENDING TO THE DECK.

America was good enough for Max; he did not want any antipodes in his. They got Dutch, the big Asiatic ele-



TRUMPETING A FOND FAREWELL.

phant, to march up to the land end of the dock with him, and Dutch coaxed him like a brother. Out on the street was a big derrick had been hung and a platform thereon was a big square box, all bound with thick bars of iron. The object, as explained by the show people, was to keep Max into that box and hoist him on shipboard. The object

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her big, tough skin "popped on" her sides like wet clothes on a living skeleton.

"Shove in Max! Help Dutch!" In a second Queen had her tusks against Max's flanks, in half a minute she had him pinned up against the inside of the box and was holding him there while Dutch hustled around to close the big door. When Dutch had jammed to the door and was holding it safe Queen withdrew, hit Dutch a smack with her trunk on the shoulder and stalked down her tusks once more. Max is shut out from America.

Five minutes more little Topsy—the African lady elephant, is locked under the hutchies. Still a few more minutes and Big Dutch joins her. Last of all Queen comes and stalks into the box. The tackle strains and creaks, the big ponies rise upward, a great gray trunk lifts itself above the sides and trumpets an arrival. Down it disappears through the fore hatch, and the crowd on the deck watches it sinking and sinking into the darkness of the lower hold.

A whistle. The croaking stops. Another whistle and an idle look swings upon the end of the tackle. The labors of the modern Noah are ended. The animals are all aboard the ark.

BATTLE OF BIRDS.

How Two Wrens Fought Two Blue Birds and Whipped Them.

In Silver Lake Township, Pennsylvania, a two-story stone milk-house has been standing for more than fifty years. When the masons built it, they knocked the mouth from an old earthen jug, and cemented the jug into the solid wall toward the peak, leaving the open end on the outside of the wall. The kind-hearted workmen put the jug there for a purpose, and every summer since then wrens have built their nests in it.

This season a pair of blue birds got there a few hours before the wrens did, took possession of the jug without any ceremony, and began to carry bits of straw and dried grass into it, flying in and again every fifteen or twenty minutes. Toward noon a pair of wrens flitted into the yard, and flew around the milk-house two or three times. Then they made a dive for the opening in the old jug, darted into it, and soon flew out squalling spitefully. The reason why they did this was because they found one of the blue birds in there, very busy fixing things up inside. The surprised blue bird followed the wrens, and then a feathered warfare began that lasted for two hours.

Finally the wrens won. They found a stranger in a home that had been occupied by wrens for half a century made the little wrens mad all over. They pitched into the blue bird and tried to drive it away, piling and swooping as they fought. For a time the blue bird battled with the wrens; but the two were more than a match for it, and it retired to a tree. While it was perched there the wrens flew into the jug, and started to drag out the straw and stuff the blue birds had carried in.

The wrens were busy cleaning out the jug when the blue bird on the tree was joined by its mate. All at once they flew in a straight line for the jug. They darted into it like a flash, and in a second the wrens came out as though they had been fired. They had not been cowed by the larger birds, however, for they immediately turned, darted into the jug, and drove the blue birds out. Then the four birds had it back and forth among the trees for half an hour, neither party entering the jug while the battle lasted.

Finally they stopped fighting, and each side began to carry things into the jug. The wrens made two trips while the blue birds made one, and late in the afternoon the wrens had filled the jug so full of twigs that the blue birds could not get in. There was room for the wrens to go in and out, and they held the fort against their bigger foes, who made several attempts to tear the barrier of twigs away but without success. Toward sundown the birds flew away and never came back; and the wrens have had possession of the jug ever since. G. Aldrich's Geographical Magazine.

Rules of Health. "Sit down," said the fat business man in a hurry, "and order lunch, but let me go ahead on my own account. I'm slow; afraid of increasing dyspepsia if I eat too fast; you know. Disgusting, this gizz—ah!"

Gulp and gulp, and the soup was gone. "This gizzling! isn't it? Eat slow, with conversation; a pleasant frame of mind helps digest." Walter, where's the fish? "You're waiting on me; not on you. Ah, at last." Three great bites and the fish was gone.

Where's the lamb? These fellows, look at 'em, eating pie by the square yard; ought to see themselves as others see 'em. Time's not so valuable as health—and there's the lamb." Three seconds finished it, and two more for as many glasses of claret. "Peach pie, waiter. And this hurry-ing is mostly habit. They've been doing business fast and come to lunch with the momentum and devour. I take a light lunch and eat slow."

Bite, chew, swallow, gulp, and the pie was gone. "Bill and ice-cream. My plan saved me from dyspepsia till I was 30, then I succumbed to bad cooking. There's not a good cook in New York. Those that make nice food make it indigestible, and those that make it healthy cook it plainly—no a la Bechamel, no truffles, a fat desert—to the taste—better dyspepsia, say I!"

Bite, bite, champ. "My, but the ice-cream is cold. I've got toothache." Champ, chew, gulp, gurgie, gurgie of coffee. "What, you're not through? Well, now, I must hurry; can't spare time in business hours except for health. So long."

Time—1 min. 15 sec.—New York Sun. A Water Gun. Near Horn Head, County Donegal, Ireland, there is a hole in the rocks called McSwiney's gun. It is on the sea coast, and is said to have connection with a cavern. When the north wind blows and the sea is at high flood the wind and the waves enter the cavern and send up jets of water from the "gun" to a height of more than 100 feet. The jets of water are accompanied by explosions which may be heard for miles.

Statistics prove that only one man in six who emigrate does so with advantage.

CHICAGO.

An English Writer Says She Can't Maintain Her Supremacy.

A generation ago America consisted of the settled Northeastern and Southeastern States and of more or less wild continent behind them. Year by year, however, the population has been spreading west, and every fresh census has pushed inland the mean line of population—the line on either side of which the population is equal. The significance of this gradual withdrawal of the mean population line from the coast must not be missed. The fact means that the Anglo-Saxons in the United States are becoming what they have never been before in their history, an inland people. In a very little time, the vast majority of Americans will not only never have seen the sea, but will never have been within a thousand miles of it. The destiny of the American people is to become as much a people of great inland plains as the Russians, and this fact will be made clear to the world when travelers leave the ocean at New York and after traveling inland over a thousand miles, find themselves in a city as big as Vienna, and ten times as rich and energetic.

The existence of a great city so far removed from the sea is probably unique in the world's history. Doubtless in the days of its greatest prosperity had no doubt a very large population, but, unless Moscow can be called ancient or modern times situated in the heart of a continent. It may be said that Chicago is an exception only in name, and that it could never have achieved the position it has achieved but for the fact that it is situated on the shores of a great double-armed inland sea. No doubt the great lakes have helped Chicago, and no doubt also the fact that they acquire from the populations which surround them all the sea-faring qualities of the English race, will prevent its inhabitants from becoming too inlandish in their habits. Chicago, however, is not enough in the middle of the continent to hold forever the position of the typical American city.

As the center of population shifts westward, her relative position will decline, and she will ultimately have to give way to some younger rival to the west and south, possessed of a geographical position more suited to the commercial capital of a nation of some two hundred millions of inland people. Still, as we have said, Chicago for the time will serve as an object lesson in regard to the great change which has come over the conditions habitated—London Spectator.

IRELAND'S CHIEF SECRETARY. He Has Some Experience, Much Money, and Is Said to Be Quite Popular.

Mr. Jackson, Ireland's new Chief Secretary, is a successful business man and is quite wealthy. He is engaged in the tanning business at Leeds, has an interest in worsted mills and is a director in the Great Northern Railway. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1880, after a previous unsuccessful candidacy in 1876, and has held his seat ever since. In 1886 his appointment as Financial Secretary by Lord Salisbury caused some apprehension as to his ability to fill the place, together with some adverse comment, but his administration of the affairs of the office gave general satisfaction. He has been voted a success both at the Treasury and in the House, and is popular with members of both sides. His admission to the Cabinet, owing to the death of William Henry Smith, will make no difference in the number of members.

How Brave Men Obey Orders on an Ocean Steamer.

The light from the electric lamps is reflected in patches on the smooth steel beams of the engine. In and out, in and out, like shuttles weaving work, go the rods, their perfect rhythm of motion and precision of movement giving no hint of the great speed at which the giant vessel is cleaving her way.

Days have passed without a signal from above, the engine's throbbing steadily. Everything is repose; the incessant motion of the machinery is so common to the men that they do not notice it. The deck may be ever so noisy and these men, buried in the bowels of the ship, would never know it. Suddenly the great signal gong sounds upon the stillness a single resonant clang—stop. The engineer and his assistants are at their posts in an instant; the engines stop. This is the first signal for hours, yes, days, means to them nothing, but that it must be instantly obeyed.

It may be a man overboard; it may be in another instant some vessel's prow will crash into an iceberg, or the ship itself crash upon the bell has spoken—stop.

With hands upon the wheel, they stand waiting, every nerve strained, in utter ignorance of what the signal means. Soldiers in action see the danger; the officers on deck know what is going on; but these men know nothing but duty.

A moment passes without a word in that narrow room. Strong hands are ready for the next order. It comes, "clang, clang," reverse the engine. The lever is drawn forward, the valves open and obedient to the touch of the great piston rods move again.

The seconds seem ages; one, two minutes and then—an awful crash, a grinding and the vessel staggers. "Clang" goes the great gong and still at their posts quick bands stop the engine. "Ting-a-ling-a-ling," "ting-a-ling-a-ling," quit the engine, "comes the signal."

While confusion has reigned above, these silent men have stood to their posts until this order came. They rush to the deck. The vessel is tilting, a great hole in her bow from a collision with the ice, and all hands turn to the life boats.

In the depths of a steamer where that great heart of man's construction beats out the vessel's life, true heroism is to be found, firm, unquestioning obedience to orders.

SAVAGE SOLOMON ISLANDERS.

They Are the Most Degraded Race on Earth.

The better part of the Solomon Islands belong to the German Government, but that does not prevent the English from inflicting summary punishment on the natives whenever guilty of outrages on anyone claiming to be a British subject, says a writer. On such occasions they are handled with as much freedom and severity as if the Germans had never been heard of in the vicinity. At the present time the English war ship Royalist is visiting the different islands from which crimes have been reported and chastising the guilty ones whosever or wherever they may be, even to the extent of destroying their villages whenever they have had any difficulty in locating the right parties.

I suppose the Germans do not care much whether these subjects of theirs are exterminated or not, as they are not likely to bring credit to either their masters or themselves. Missionary work has been a total failure in the Solomon Islands, although persisted in for many years and by different religious bodies. In most cases the only result arrived at by the missionary is to supply a banquet for his congregation, forming himself the principal dish of the occasion. As a people the Solomon Islanders are perhaps the most savage, the most brutal and the most degraded race on this earth to-day. They practice nothing but the most barbarous of customs, and are of so fierce and rapacious disposition that it is not safe to approach within ten miles of any of the islands inhabited by them. They are cannibals of the worst kind; visitors to the islands in quest of sandalwood and tortoise shells, the chief products, have seen in different houses various parts of the human body in process of preservation for future consumption, just as civilized nations would cure animal meats, and the owners of vessels have frequently human flesh offered them in exchange for something desired by the natives. Head-hunting is another of their accomplishments. It is practiced under all sorts of pretexts, in some cases the chiefs offering rewards for the best results of an expedition. Professional head-hunters are not uncommon, and they usually take the honors.

"JIM KNEW."

But His "Knowledge" Darkened His Mother's Life.

She lived in a log cabin in the Tennessee mountains. She was gray, old, poor, religious—religion was her sole comfort. She read her Bible and prayed continually.

Her son Jim was out West. She exhibited the beggarly remittances which he sent her with trembling hands and sparkling, pride-full eyes.

Jim came home to stay. Her cup of joy was full. On the afternoon of his arrival she was reading her Bible and whispering prayers of thankfulness.

Jim approached her and spread his rough hands over the page she was reading. She regarded him with surprise. He told her that he had heard great things about West and had learned that the Bible was not true—was not the inspired Word of God.

Her face was as yellow as unbleached flax; a wisp of faded hair fell down her cheek. She put up her toil-hardened hands to stop him, but he talked on eloquently. She said not a word when he had finished and left the cabin, but she rose, and going to her bed in the corner of the room, she knelt and tried in vain to pray.

She stood in the cabin door in struggle; there was no sign of blood in her face. Jim was right, she supposed; she had never known him to be wrong. People had always said he had a keen mind.

The next Sunday she did not go to meeting; she stayed at home, and tried to comprehend what Jim had said about the mistakes of the Bible. She trembled and felt cold in her breast as the singing from the meeting-house stole over the hill and through the trees.

She fell ill. The shadow of death came into her face. Neighbors wiped their eyes at her door and gathered at her bedside. The preacher came, "Are you ready to go, sister?" he asked.

"I don't know," she gasped, and cast an appealing glance at her son, who stood at the foot of the bed. "I've heard at the Bible ain't true. I use ter believe 'at when my time come I'd go off easy, but now it's just awful—awful!"

She tried to put out her hand toward Jim, essayed to speak, but death froze her unasked question on her face.

The Way of It.

When most pretty girls reach 19, they become engaged to some poor young man, and, as he hasn't the money to marry on, they wait until he has saved it. The waiting process is a long and tiresome one. While the young man is having a good time, spending 90 cents and saving 10 cents for his marriage, the girl is growing a little older, a little plainer, a little more careworn, and wasting her youth in waiting for a man who in most cases finds some one more attractive, and breaks the engagement. If girls will look around at the great number of girls who have "waited" for some poor man to their sorrow, they will probably hesitate before entering into an engagement that promises to be long and fruitless, and that leaves them worn out, and with no faith in human nature at the end. Very often a girl who is waiting for a young man to become rich, throws away the real opportunity of her life; very often she is a slave to the caprice of a man who finally deserts her. Very often under such circumstances a woman gets a wrong idea of life, and accuses the world of faults it is not guilty of. In a way men take very good care of themselves, for the reason that they accept the lessons of life, hard though they sometimes are, but women make the mistake of trusting too much, and suffering needlessly for it.—Atchison Globe.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK.

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious, and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day.

Warranted Safe.

Mr. Goodman—I want to buy a nice toy pistol for my little boy. Something handsome but not dangerous, you know.

Mr. Binks—Here's the exact thing you're after, sir. A French duelling pistol—very pretty, and perfectly harmless.—Grip.

The Figure Plend.

Mrs. Colenigger—I'm surprised that your husband earns so little if he works as hard as you say. What does he do?

Mrs. Pentwagel—The last thing he did was to figure out how many times a clock ticked in the course of a year.—Epoch.

He'd Made a Discovery.

Thinkhard—Isn't it curious? His Wife—What? Thinkhard—That although a watch is misplaced or even lost, it is still handy.—Jewelers' Weekly.

A Spirit-ed Discussion.

"What was the subject of your debate this evening?"

"Whisky."

"Was it well discussed?"

"Yes; most of the members were full of the subject."—Kate Field's Washington.

"Drop a worm in the slot, and hear me sing."—Life.

It Was Late.

I had asked the colored porter at the depot if the train from Savannah was on time, and he replied in the affirmative, writes M. Quad in the New York World, when another colored man came up and inquired: "Did you want to know sunthin' sah?"

"I was asking him if the train was on time."

"And what did he say, sah?"

"He said it was."

"But that's all he knows 'bout it! Dat pusses-ah, ah—'em ployed to sweep out de depot an' fill up de water-cases."

"And you?"

"While I, sah, ar' employed to put de checks on de baggage an' put de baggage on de kysars. Yo' wanted to know if de train was on time, sah. No sah, it hain't sah. De train is exactly two seconds late, sah!"

Dangerous Revelations.

Belle—Don't you think a gentleman should always wear a dress suit when he makes a call on a young lady?

Neil (doubtfully)—Well, I don't know. If he wears a full dress suit his shirt bosom when he gets home gives him dead away.—Somerville Journal.

Doubly Defined.

Tommy—What is a "running account?" Pa says it's an account merchants have to keep of customers that are in the habit of running away from paying their bills.

Tommy—Is there another?

Uncle—Yes. A running account is, in some instances, an account that gets tired out running after a while, and then it becomes a standing obligation.—Boston Courier.

Useful Is Not Ornamental.

Stayer—I hope I'm not keeping you from anything, Miss Pert?

Miss Pert—Oh, dear, no! I like to have you sit there, where you are.

"I'm presuming to—"

"Why, certainly! Yes, you hide that spot on the wall paper, that has been an eyesore to me, beautifully.—Boston News.

A Cat Colloquy.

Mouser—See, here, Maltie, you are playing a little too rough! You yanked out a good bit of my coat that time.

Missing

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